UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2849
(LAO/77/001)
28 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Assistance to the National Institute of Veterinary Medicine (LAO/77/001)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	February 1978
Starting date of project activities:	February 1978
Planned completion date:	June 1980
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$868 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Livestock production in the Lao People's Democratic Republic is severely limited by the high incidence of infectious diseases and parasites among domestic animals and poultry. It is estimated that there is a 50 per cent mortality rate for cattle caused by endemic diseases. These livestock losses have become a relatively greater burden on the economy in the last two years because of the drastic reduction in food production brought about by natural disasters.

2. In two successive UNDP/FAO-assisted projects, Veterinary Medicine (LAO/68/008 and LAO/72/005)[1/], assistance was provided for the establishment of laboratories for the production of bacterial and viral vaccines. The Government has now decided to integrate these laboratories into the newly-created National Institute of Veterinary Medicine. The Institute will not only produce vaccines but also serve as the focal point for nation-wide animal health programmes. Buildings for the Institute, which is located at Nong-Teng (10 kilometers from Vientiane), are being financed by the non-governmental organization, Brot Fur Die Welt.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/1112.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizati the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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II. Objectives and activities

The long-term objective of the project is to reduce the levels of livestock rbidity and mortality to 10 and 5 per cent respectively over a period of 10 years. The mediate aim is to establish the Institute which will require: (a) organization of the o vaccine production services (bacteriology and virology) and the three diagnostic rvices (parasitology, bacteriology and virology) at the new premises of the Institute;) continuation of existing vaccine production and the introduction of new types using dern methods, such as lyophilisation, with a production target of 10 million doses in 80; (c) the training by 1980 of three senior officers, 22 laboratory technicians and enty-two laboratory assistants; (d) in-service training for personnel of the provincial terinary services; (e) establishment of a documentation centre at the Institute; and) creation of a co-ordinating committee to harmonize, where applicable, animal and man health programmes.

III. Inputs

Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency: e services of a project co-ordinator (virologist), bacteriologist, paristologist and dministrative support staff; fellowships; vehicles; office equipment and supplies; boratory equipment and supplies and diagnostic instruments; and miscellaneous costs.

To carry out the activities for which assistance is approved, the Government will ke available: veterinary officers for the technical departments of the Institute; boratory technicians and aides; administrative support staff; buildings; equipment; d operating costs for the Institute.

IV. Financial data

The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
International personnel	424 000
Fellowships	45 400
Equipment	373 100
Miscellaneous	25 900
	868 400

The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by e Government to the project is $199,900 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2850
(LAO/78/013)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Strengthening of Plant Protection Service (LAO/78/013)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	July 1979 (planned)
Planned completion date:	June 1982
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Directorate of Agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$487 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is primarily an agricultural country. About 90 per cent of the population lives in small rural communities. The major crop and the only staple food is rice. At present, about 40 per cent of total rice requirements are met through imports. The Government attaches highest priority to the rapid development of the agricultural sector and has directed all efforts to increase food production, particularly rice.

2. The Government has experienced serious difficulties, however, in achieving desired production targets, one major obstacle being the frequent outbreaks of pests and plant diseases. Assistance under the Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) of FAO was made available in the form of expert advice, training and a limited supply of pesticides to meet the urgent situation in the northern provinces in 1976. Nevertheless, there remain several

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serious gaps in the plant protection service of the country. The present project is thus a follow-up to the earlier FAO/TCP assistance.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) develop a training programme and a nucleus of trained staff for the Lao plant protection services; (b) establish four regional plant protection service centres; and (c) develop an advisory service in plant protection, a simple practical surveillance programme, and a plant quarantine service. The project also aims at developing a planned and sound programme for plant protection, with emphasis on natural control factors, safe use of pesticides and environmental considerations.

III. Inputs

4. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide through the Executing Agency: the services of a project co-ordinator and two field technicians and consultants; individual fellowships, study tours and in-service training; and equipment and supplies for demonstration.

5. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government will provide: the services of technical and administrative staff; land, buildings, and utilities; and miscellaneous local expenses.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	233 200
Training	44 800
Equipment	168 000
Miscellaneous	41 000
	487 000

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $330,400 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2851
(NEP/70/519)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

Project title and number:	Training of Supervisors and Skilled Personnel for Public Works (Supplementary Assistance)(NEP/70/519)
Executing Agency:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government co-operating agency:	Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University (Ministry of Education)
Date of approval:	November 1977
Starting date for project operations:	1/
Duration:	2/
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	Not applicable
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$ 338 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In June 1970, the Governing Council approved a Special Fund project for $876,600 to last four years to help the Government of Nepal establish vocational training schemes for producing supervisors and skilled personnel for major public works. Since 1972 training programmes have been set up in road construction and maintenance, building, masonry, woodworking, plumbing and teaching methods.

1/ Project operations started in January 1971.

2/ Including the period previously approved, the project duration will be nine years and six months.

/...

2. After the successful introduction of this programme of activities, and the gradual phasing out of international assistance from some of the original fields of activities of the project, the Government requested successive amounts of supplementary assistance 3/ to expand the work of the project by introducing courses at the Institute of Engineering in heavy equipment maintenance, refrigeration and radio electronics.

II. The project

3. While the project objectives remain unchanged, the present supplementary assistance will provide for an additional expert in instructor training for two years, an expert in engineering measurement for one year, additional fellowships, and additional equipment for teaching aids and engineering measurements.

4. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts	401.3	1 138 700	36	130 600	437.3	1 269 300
Training		153 500		33 600		187 100
Equipment		397 800		172 300		570 100
Miscellaneous		36 000		1 500		37 500
		1 726 000		338 000		2 064 000

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3/ DP/PROJECTS/120.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2852
(PAK/78/022)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

Saindak Integrated Mineral Development Projects
(PAK/78/022)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	April 1979
Starting date of project activities:	April 1979
Planned completion date:	January 1981
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Resource Development Corporation through the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$411 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The development of Saindak area will result in important socio-economic benefits to the Province of Baluchistan and will open a large area with known potential in minerals. Taking into consideration the projection of resources and expenditure under the Fifth National Development Plan, and the importance of the previous pre-feasibility work carried out by the subcontracted firm Seltrust on prices of copper, other by-products and capital investment, it has been deemed necessary by the Government to undertake further additional studies in this area. The proposed studies under this project will then permit the Resource Development Corporation to further substantiate the pre-feasibility study prepared by Seltrust. The main portion of the UNDP contribution contemplated in this project is to permit the Government to procure the equipment required to carry out the proposed geo-technical and topo-geological studies.

2. The project is a follow-up to the projects Saindak Porphyry Copper Exploration

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

(PAK/73/048) and Pre-investment Feasibility Study of Saindak Copper Deposit in Pakistan (PAK/75/079). The former was carried out with the assistance of UNDP, and the latter with a financial contribution from the Netherlands Government through the United Nations.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the project are, among others: (a) investigation of subsurface hydrology, its effect on the pit slope design; and the evaluation and design of groundwater depressurization schemes for incorporation into pit design development; (b) evaluation of drilling and blasting methods, and the requirements for production and pit development; (c) design and development strategies for waste dumps; including analysis of foundation conditions for possible dump leaching operations in the future; and (d) design and development strategies for tailing dams: investigation of water losses other than evaporation.

III. Inputs

4. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of one adviser in open-pit mining of porphyry copper deposits and one adviser in the operation of the copper concentrator and mill. UNDP will also provide $121,000 for fellowships and study tours, as well as surveying and geotechnical equipment.

5. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government of Pakistan will make available office space in the present premises of the Resource Development Corporation, along with operating costs particularly for office furniture, equipment and three vehicles, as well as national personnel engaged in mining.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	120 000
Training	121 000
Equipment	160 000
Miscellaneous	10 000
	411 000

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $270,100 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2853
(PAK/76/003)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

Programming of the Development of the Capital Goods Industry (PAK/76/003)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	April 1979
Starting date of project activities:	July 1979 (Planned)
Planned completion date:	July 1981
To be executed by:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$266 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. With the expansion of Pakistan's industrial base, the demand for machinery and equipment has grown at an increasingly accelerated pace.

2. The development of Pakistan capital goods industry started in the early 1950's and gained momentum between 1960 and 1970. The production covered a rather varied set of individual machines, which include machine tools, pumps, diesel engines, railway equipment, agricultural machinery, etc. The major centers for such development were Lahore and Karachi. However, this development was not based on a coordinated plan, resulting in a scattered production of machinery with inadequate technology know-how and design and improper standardization of raw materials.

3. The Investment Promotion Bureau (IPB) is the liaison and planning point for the Government's policy-making organs and for executive bodies of the manufacturing industry. UNIDO has designed the present project to assist the Government in

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carrying out the tasks of planning, co-ordinating and supporting the long-term development of the capital goods subsector.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objectives of the project, to be implemented in close and direct cooperation with the National Counterpart Organization, are to: (a) define product-group priorities within the capital goods sector and from these evolve a coherent sectoral development plan: (b) establish the investment programmes needed to fulfil the development plan and estimate the labour requirements over the next decade to meet this development plan: (c) define instruments of economic policy needed to stimulate and promote the planned expansion: and (d) propose institutional mechanisms necessary for implementation of the plan.

III. Inputs

5. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide the services of one industrial economist and planner/chief technical adviser and specialized consultants. UNDP will also finance international fellowships for engineers, economists and financial analysts, and computer programmes.

6. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government will make available land, buildings and equipment, as well as national personnel.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	230 700
Training	26 400
Equipment	8 000
Miscellaneous	900
	266 000

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $60,600 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2854
(THA/74/009)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

Regulation of Flight Safety
(Supplementary Assistance) (THA/74/009)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	March 1979
Starting date of project activities:	July 1975 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	June 1981
To be executed by:	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
Government implementing agency:	Department of Aviation
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$339 900
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The project[1/] is designed to establish a nationally self-sufficient Air Safety Division, within the Department of Aviation. Such a division is essential to the safe and efficient operation of civil aviation in the country. It has been estimated that, in order to be able to carry out its functions adequately, the Division requires a total professional complement of 24 officers. The project involves a combination of overseas and on-the-job training for each of the 24 staff members, while maintaining effective day-to-day operations as well.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/1093.

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2. Implementation of this programme was interrupted by the UNDP financial constraints in 1976 with the result that the project could only be reinstated in May 1977. The effect of this initial curtailment of activities was to render the original time span of the project unrealistic, as it became apparent soon after commencement that such a work programme could not be accommodated within the original three years and that therefore a further two years extension would be necessary to complete the achievement of the project's immediate objectives.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The project revision involves no significant changes either in substance or design of the project as originally conceived. It merely extends its existing activities and training programme for an additional two years.

III. Financial data

4. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
International staff	301 600	234 800	536 400
Fellowships	28 200	99 000	127 200
Equipment	10 500	2 500	13 000
Miscellaneous	4 200	3 600	7 800
	344 500	339 900	684 400

4. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $258,700 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2855
(THA/78/006)
10 March 1980

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

Labour Administration Development
(THA/78/006)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	October 1979
Planned completion date:	September 1981
To be executed by:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government implementing agency:	Department of Labour (Ministry of Interior)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$360 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. UNDP/ILO have been providing technical co-operation to the Thai Government in the field of labour administration since 1954. Such assistance has covered the fields of labour legislation, protection, occupational safety and health, and labour relations. To implement the basic labour laws which have been enacted in the country, however, the Thai Department of Labour still requires substantial strengthening in terms of its organizational structure and staff training. The present project focuses on four areas of labour administration, namely, employment services, labour law enforcement, labour relations and staff training. The major justification for assistance in these fields is the fact that a number of new labour protection laws have been enacted, but their implementation is behind schedule because of the institutional weakness of the Labour Department.

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II. Objectives and activities

2. The project will assist in the pursuit of the nation's policy for improving labour and employment conditions, enunciated in the fourth five-year development plan (1977-1981). Its immediate objectives are to strengthen and enhance the role of the Department of Labour in fulfilling its statutory functions in the fields of labour administration, manpower and employment, labour law enforcement, labour relations and staff training.

3. In qualitative terms, the project is intended to produce improved management methods, operational procedures and functional structures within the Labour Department. It is also expected to improve the labour information and communication system and strengthen the labour inspectorate, and to result in greater understanding by workers and employers of the necessities for consultation and co-operation, and consequently improve compliance with the statutory procedures for grievance and dispute settlement. In quantitative terms, 18 key officials of the Department of Labour will receive overseas training; two study tours will enable a further 24 labour officials to visit other Asian countries to exchange experience in their professional fields; pilot training courses will be developed and conducted for Labour Department staff; and training manuals and materials will be developed.

III. Inputs

4. Under the project the UNDP will provide for the services of an ILO labour administration adviser for twelve man-months. His over-all administrative and managerial skills will be augmented by eighteen man-months of specialized consultancies, as necessary; fifty-four man-months of fellowships and two observation/study tours; and equipment, including four audio-visual mobile demonstration vans.

5. To carry out the activities for which assistance is provided, the Government will provide matching funds equal to the subcontract component for production of training materials and documentation, to be implemented by a local national firm. In addition, the Government will finance counterpart staff, as well as provide adequate office space, training facilities and equipment.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
International Staff	128 800
Subcontracts	5 000
Fellowships	78 000
Equipment	146 000
Miscellaneous	2 500
	360 300

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $87,500 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2856
(THA/78/021)
10 March 1980
ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

Improvement of Marine Science Education (THA/78/021)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	June 1979
Planned completion date:	June 1984
To be executed by:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Government implementing agency:	Department of Marine Science, Chulalongkorn University (Office of State Universities)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$447 700
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. By upgrading the present teaching and research programme of the Marine Science Department of Chulalongkorn University, the only institution in Thailand dealing with physical and chemical oceanography, the Government of Thailand aims at improving the Department's capability with regard to the rational and continuing conservation of natural marine resources and the protection of the marine environment in the Gulf of Thailand. The need for improvement originates from an apparent shortage of qualified personnel in the above mentioned fields, and is highlighted by the deteriorating situation in the Gulf due to increasing pollution and overfishing. The project is expected to make an effective contribution to the improvement of the quality and efficiency of higher education in the area of marine sciences.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. Actions taken to upgrade Thailand's capability in physical and chemical oceanography and the consequent upgrading of information and understanding of the physical-chemical regime in Thailand waters will benefit the UNDP/FAO-assisted project, Pole and Line Tuna Fishing (THA/77/008), 1/ as well as the Thai Fisheries Research Department's demersal and pelagic fishery investigations of coastal seafarming and shellfisheries, and will be of material significance to marine fisheries development projects in the region.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The training of marine scientists is expected to make a major contribution to the authorities' capacity to monitor, control and ultimately predict and eliminate levels of pollution arising from industrial activities in the coastal zone. This is essential in order to safeguard supplies of fish and molluses, the chief protein source of the coastal population, from the concentration of metallic pollutants which can endanger consumers' health. Upgrading and maintenance of the quality of the coastal environment will lead to the improvement of the living standards of shoreline artisanal fishing communities.

4. To achieve its objectives, the project will provide the services of a number of consultants who will evaluate the current Master's degree programme, study similar programmes elsewhere and draw up guidelines for restructuring the programme and curriculum. They will hold staff seminars, give specialist lectures, advise on post-graduate research programmes, select fellowship candidates, supervise their higher degree work and field programmes, and organize study tours. The project will also provide training of staff largely by means of Ph.D. and M.Sc. fellowships for post-graduate studies at appropriate institutions, and also by direct transfer of expertise by the consultants in the Department.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of seven short-term consultants for a total of 28 months. Funds are also provided for five post-graduate fellowships leading to the Ph.D. or M.Sc. degrees and two study tours, together amounting to a total of 110 months, for staff of the Department of Marine Science at Chulalongkorn University, as well as for important items of training equipment.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	169 100
Training	193 000
Equipment	83 000
Miscellaneous	2 600
	447 700

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $183,300 in kind.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/2332.

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DEVELOPMENT
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UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2857
(THA/78/026)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

Energy Master-Plan Study
(THA/78/026)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	July 1979
Starting date of project activities:	September 1979 (planned)
Planned completion date:	February 1981
To be executed by:	Asian Development Bank (AsDB)
Government implementing agency:	National Energy Administration (Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 010 000 (UNDP financed: $710 000) (Third-party cost sharing (AsDB): $300 000)
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In view of various adverse implications of the present energy situation in Thailand, the Government has adopted an energy policy aimed at: (a) developing domestic energy resources to the maximum extent possible; (b) promoting agency savings; (c) increasing efficiency in the utilization of energy; and (d) reducing the use of imported energy resources. While a number of studies and investigations directed towards individual energy issues and resources are in progress or under consideration in Thailand, a comprehensive plan for the orderly development of the energy sector in accordance with the above energy policy has not been developed.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. The project will provide an opportunity for the transfer of knowledge to Government staff and strengthen the Government's capacity to carry out similar work in policy and programme development more efficiently in the future. An important aspect of the work of the energy master-plan study will be to assess the environmental impact of the recommended energy development programme

II. Objectives and activities

3. The proposed energy master plan will have a time-frame up to the year 2000; within this longer-term framework, a more specific investment and policy action programme would be provided for the years 1981-1991. The proposed project will obtain detailed information on the existing use of energy in Thailand through available data and through specifically designed surveys of rural areas as well as the major energy applications in urban areas. The project will specify action proposals to be implemented or initiated within the years 1981-1991.

4. Detailed field work and studies to undertake the above activities will be entrusted to a team of an international consulting firm to be subcontracted by the Executing Agency in consultation with the Government implementing agency.

III. Inputs

5. Some 85 man-months of consultancy services will be provided by an international consulting firm under a subcontract not exceeding $US960,000, toward which the UNDP contribution will be $US660,000 and the remaining $US300,000 constitutes third-party cost sharing. Training fellowships for a total of about 15 man-months and sundry expenses will also be provided under the project.

6. The Government will finance the co-operation of national project personnel and the cost of national travel as well as provide adequate office facilities.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Subcontract	960 000
Training	47 000
Miscellaneous	3 000
Total	1 010 000
Financed by:	
UNDP	710 000
AsDB (Third Party)	300 000

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $130,000 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2858
(LAO/74/010)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Integrated Woodworking Project
(Supplementary Assistance) (LAO/74/010)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	June 1979
Starting date of project activities:	September 1974 (including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1979
To be executed by:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Government implementing agency:	Department of Forests (Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Hydraulics)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$502 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Forest products represent one of the major natural resources of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and a potentially important source of rural income and foreign exchange. UNDP assistance was approved under the present project (LAO/74/010) in August 1974 and May 1976[1/] for the development of woodworking, plywood and sawmilling industries with a strong emphasis on training and product design. It is now apparent, however, that a corresponding stress must be placed on the improvement of the productive capacity of the industry in terms of both physical plant and managerial support.

II. Objectives

2. During the remaining period of project activities, attention will be focused on the

1/ DP/PROJECTS/443 and 1141 respectively.

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renabilitation and expansion of the state-owned furniture factory. The eventual goal is to produce, on a commercially viable scale, a range of furniture products that have been designed under project auspices.

III. Inputs

3. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency: the services of a project co-ordinator, consultants in saw doctoring, woodworking technology, production management, industrial accounting, civil engineering and bridge construction; fellowships and in-service training; equipment and supplies for the rehabilitation and expansion of the furniture factory; and operation, maintenance and miscellaneous costs.

4. To carry out the activities for which assistance is approved the Government will provide: technical and administrative staff; buildings, equipment and supplies; and miscellaneous expenses.

IV. Financial data

5. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
International personnel	375 600	224 300	599 900
Subcontracts	61 700	(1 200)	60 500
Fellowships	41 400	(21 100)	20 300
Equipment	85 900	267 100	353 000
Miscellaneous	7 900	32 900	40 800
	572 500	502 000	1 074 500

6. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $145,600 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2859
(BGD/79/007)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH

Assistance to Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BGD/79/007)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	July 1979
Starting date of project activities:	July 1979
Planned completion date:	December 1982
To be executed by:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government implementing agency:	Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$800 900
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The role of the cottage industry sector in the development programme of Bangladesh has been widely recognized by the Government. The 19-Point Programme for development, announced by the President of Bangladesh in 1977, and the current Two-Year Plan (1979-1980) give special emphasis to cottage-industry development. High priority is placed on strengthening this sector because of the urgent need to increase income and employment in the rural areas. Most of the cottage industries produce traditional handicrafts, principally handwoven cloth for saris and "lungis", but pottery and bell-metal are also produced. These industries have not been performing well because they are faced by a number of constraints, such as availability of raw materials and credit, outdated skills and tools, lack of access to new markets and limited information on possible new products.

2. A survey of cottage industries is at present being carried out in 10 thanas by the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) on behalf of the Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC) using funds provided by the United States Agency for

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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International Development (USAID). The proposed UNDP project will cover some of the surveyed areas, namely in two districts. Because of the lack of information and experience concerning assisting cottage industries and because of the need to economically utilize the domestic and external resources available in this field, this project will focus on limited geographical areas and on a limited number of products which are deemed to have high potential for income generation and employment, namely, textiles and garment-making, cane and bamboo products, metal-working, ceramics and leather products.

3. In 1977, a UNDP/ILO Preparatory Assistance project (BGD/74/026) was carried out leading to the formulation of the present project.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The primary aim of the project is to establish an institutional base for the development of the cottage industry sector through the creation of a trained cadre of staff for BSCIC who will improve the quality of cottage industry products. To this end the project staff will be engaged in: (a) design and product development; (b) extension services; (c) subject matter training; (d) survey work; and (e) experimental production activities to design new products in selected items.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of seven experts and consultants in specialized fields. UNDP will also finance a subcontract, fellowships and study tours and provide various training and other equipment.

6. The Government will provide qualified professional counterpart staff and technical and administrative support personnel. The Government will also provide the land, buildings, several machines and equipment for the project.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	625 900
Subcontract	40 000
Training	40 000
Equipment	80 000
Miscellaneous	15 000
	800 900

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $450,000.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2860
(BGD/73/073)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH

National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine
(BGD/73/073)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	June 1979
Starting date of project activities:	March 1977 (Including Preparatory Assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1982
To be executed by:	World Health Organization (WHO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Health, Population Control and Family Planning
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$384 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The current Two-Year Plan of the Government of Bangladesh stressed the importance of developing the primary health care system and particularly preventive health care services so as to provide comprehensive health care especially in rural areas. In the past, the country's health care service was mainly oriented towards curative and clinical care, and training and services for preventive medicine were neglected. The establishment of the National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine (NIPSOM) was approved by the Government in 1974 in an effort to bring about a better balance between curative and preventive health care services. NIPSOM is a training institute and is to conduct courses in preventive and social medicine.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. In March 1977 UNDP approved the preparatory assistance for a duration of one year for the present project with the objectives of developing the organizational arrangements of the Institute, determining the scope of UNDP assistance and the inputs required for its training programmes and to provide advisory services to the Health Ministry in developing its health programmes. At the completion of the preparatory assistance, UNDP assistance for the full-scale project was approved.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) provide advanced and specialized training for medical and paramedical personnel in public health and social medicine; (b) develop curricula and syllabi for a post-graduate programme in medical and non-medical disciplines; and (c) develop field practice areas and design field experience programmes.

III. Inputs

4. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, one public health administrator and eleven consultants in various disciplines related to public health such as nutrition, population dynamics, health education, occupational and environmental health, epidemiology, biostatistics and maternal and child health. UNDP will also finance in-service training and training abroad in the above fields, and provide laboratory and training equipment.

5. To carry out the activities for which the assistance is to be provided, the Government of Bangladesh will make available faculty personnel and physical facilities for training.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved $	Present approval $	Total approved $
Personnel	55 700	200 400	256 100
Training	5 000	100 300	105 300
Equipment	5 500	81 700	87 200
Miscellaneous	400	1 900	2 300
	66 600	384 300	450 900

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is US $4,643,200 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2961
(IND/73/016)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Project title and Number:	Development of Newer Fibres and Composites (Supplementary assistance) (IND/73/016)
Executing Agency:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Government co-operating agency:	Department of Science and Technology
Date of approval:	February 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	January 1975 (Including previous assistance)
Duration:	Five years 1/
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$999 400 (in kind)
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$162 200
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In its efforts to improve the economic situation in India the Government is seeking ways to provide employment and improve living conditions for its people, and to improve the country's balance of payments. Labour-intensive technology in both the agricultural and industrial sectors is sought as a solution for improvement. The objective of the present project, for which UNDP assistance was initially approved in January 1975 2/ (excluding preparatory assistance in April/May 1974), is to assist the Government of India in the introduction and development of labour-intensive technology of composite materials (such as carbon fibre and reinforced plastics), which have application in agriculture, fisheries and the chemical industry.

1/ Excluding a one month preparatory assistance mission in April/May 1974.

2/ DP/PROJECTS/757.

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Established research laboratories in India which possess expertise in various fields were to aid in achieving the project's objective.

2. The project has progressed well in the development of fibre composites for use in grain silos, fishing boats and low-cost housing. The training programmes have been completed. The supplementary assistance is required for the purchase of a graphite furnace to be used in the making of carbon fibres.

II. The project

3. The project will continue to assist in the development of: (a) precursory materials for glass, carbon and other fibres; (b) the composite process; and (c) special purpose reinforcing fibres. Research is to be carried out in the processing of fibre with the goal of maximizing mechanical strength. This project will also promote the idea of composite material use and train engineering personnel in the production and use of fibres and composites.

4. UNDP provides, through the Executing Agency, experts for various phases of the work, as well as a senior expert who acts as technical co-ordinator; equipment and supplies (including raw materials); and training in composite materials development at six research centres. The Government of India is providing the research centres, and will ensure local staffing at the centres.

5. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved $	Present approval $	Total approved $
Personnel	159 900	56 300	216 200
Training	59 400	7 600	67 000
Equipment	300 000	93 300	393 300
Miscellaneous	37 900	5 000	42 900
	557 200	162 200	719 400

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2362
(IND/76/001)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Telecommunication Research Centre for Development of New Techniques and Technologies (IND/76/011)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	July 1979
Starting date of project activities:	September 1979 (Planned)
Planned completion date:	May 1981
To be executed by:	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Government implementing agency:	Posts and Telegraphs Department (Ministry of Communications)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$403 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Telecommunication Research Centre (TRC) was set up by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1956 as its principle telecommunication Research and Development unit. In the first 22 years (1956 to 1978) the activities of the Centre contributed substantially to the introduction of new devices, systems and new techniques of planning/operation by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in India. Co-operation between the Centre and manufacturers in India has also resulted in the local manufacture of large amounts of professional equipment enabling rapid expansion of the telecommunications network. The Centre has also carried out technical investigations into problems of operating the services and problems of major faults in systems and equipment. Apart from giving technical advice to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the Centre has also been acting as a consultant to many other organizations in the fields of telecommunications and electronics.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250 000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. In addition to a number of new systems which it is planned will be studied, developed and tried in the field, the Centre has laid stress in its future work plan on the study and development of new techniques for adoption in the following areas: traffic engineering, network studies, engineering studies and use of computers. Traffic engineering, network studies and engineering studies are basic to the introduction of telecommunications services in rural areas, and therefore, the Centre requested UNDP assistance to make rapid progress in these areas.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objective of the project is to evolve or develop the most appropriate new techniques and technologies for adoption in India in the areas mentioned in paragraph 4 below. This will entail: (a) an initial phase of study and experimentation to evolve the most appropriate techniques; and (b) field trials to establish the feasibility of new techniques. The assistance proposed is for the initial phase of studies and experimentation with the objective of evolving the most appropriate techniques for subsequent actual trial and evaluation.

4. The project will deal with the following areas: (a) traffic engineering including traffic measurements, dimensioning of switching equipment, and network planning; (b) network studies including network management, automation in network maintenance, digital network and public data network; and (c) engineering studies including reliability engineering, protection engineering, and electrical network design. After preliminary study of the subjects by the national staff, 9 consultants in each of the above sub-areas will join the project to guide the national staff in undertaking the work programme, identify the necessary equipment, and recommend fellowship studies for the national staff. Subsequently, the fellowships will be implemented, the equipment procured and the national staff will start on the work programme. At this stage, the consultants will again join the project for the duration of 1.5 months each to assess the progress made in the project activities.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide for the services of the consultants referred to in paragraph 4 above, for fellowships and for equipment as recommended by the consultants and not locally available.

6. The Government will provide national staff (engineering/technical supporting staff), the necessary facilities in terms of space, laboratories and equipment, and administrative and clerical help.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	166 000
Training	113 700
Equipment	120 000
Miscellaneous	3 800
	403 500

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $201,200 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2863
(IND/78/001)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Special Assistance to Selected University Departments (Phase II) (IND/78/001)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	July 1979
Starting date of project activities:	October 1979 (Planned)
Planned completion date:	December 1982
To be executed by:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Government implementing agency:	University Grants Commission (Ministry of Education)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$2 491 600
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The higher education system in Universities in India consists of over one hundred universities and 4,500 colleges with an enrolment of over 3.5 million students and 150,000 teachers. Within this system there is a pressing need, in the field of science, to strengthen post-graduate training and research (both basic and applied), and to channel the limited available resources effectively to a few selected departments (Departments of Special Assistance) in certain specific fields, to promote excellence and team work. While the present system produces some persons with Master's or Ph.D. degrees, they are not sufficient to fulfil the serious need for qualified personnel to undertake specialized problem- or product-oriented research to meet fast-changing developmental needs. The present project therefore aims at raising the standards of the country's universities and other institutions of higher learning in teaching and research as a means of serving India's over-all developmental needs.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. The selected departments invited to participate in the Special Assistance Programme of the University Grants Commission, would make efforts to establish opportunities for Research and Development specialization and reach a certain 'critical' size by way of staff and facilities, so that their efforts could be sustained and at the same time, remain capable of flexible adaptation to other newly emerging but related specialities of Research and Development significance.

3. This project is the second phase of a project Special Assistance to Selected University Departments (IND/72/032) 1/ which assisted in the upgrading of nine University Departments.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objective of this project is to support the Ministry of Education, Government of India, through the University Grants Commission in the latter's long-term efforts to create a proper climate for high-level university training and research by the over-all support of science departments of special assistance. To this end the national and international staff working together and with the equipment to be supplied under this project will: (a) further develop the capabilities of the Departments' staff in teaching and research and development; (b) further train staff in specific fields and techniques; and (c) equip laboratories with sophisticated equipment which will enable the Departments to undertake research at internationally recognized standards.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide for the services of consultants, for 83 man-months, who will associate themselves with the teaching and research programmes undertaken by the departments to which they are attached, and of high-level technicians for 9 man-months; for a training programme of 468 man-months; and equipment for specially identified research work to be undertaken by the nine selected departments.

6. The Government will provide professional counterpart staff and supporting staff, premises with facilities and funds for miscellaneous items.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned UNDP assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	608 800
Training	786 200
Equipment	1 089 600
Miscellaneous	7 000
	2 491 600

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $1,401,500 in kind.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/1063.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/[illegible]/[illegible]
(MDV/79/002)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALDIVES

Fisheries Development
(MDV/79/002)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	June 1979
Starting date of project activities:	August 1979
Planned completion date:	October 1980
To be executed by:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
Government implementing agencies:	Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Transport
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$279 700
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Maldives in the past developed an economy which was unique in that despite its many features of a true subsistence economy based on fisheries, it had developed an important international trade exporting fish products and importing consumer goods. Arable land is very limited due to the nature of the soil and rainfall patterns

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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and although small amounts of food crops are grown on the islands, the Maldives imports virtually all major food staples other than fish. Before tourism and international shipping activities had developed to their present size, more than half of the national income came from fish production.

2. This project was proposed as the technical assistance component to a $3.2 million World Bank loan requested by the Maldives. The Government has set high priority on developing the fishing sector of Maldives, which is the main sector in the economy. By training fishermen in better fishing methods, introducing improved fishing vessels, and preparing a fish marketing and fuel distribution project, the project would directly assist the proposed Maldives Fisheries Project in modernizing and improving the country's fisheries.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) train approximately 300 fishing vessel skippers and fishermen through one-week courses in improved unit catching techniques, vessel handling and fishing methods; (b) help to improve the design of existing motorized fishing vessels and assist in the improvement of two vessels to be used in the training programme; (c) design a "second generation" fishing vessel of traditional basic features and construction, assist in the construction of five prototypes and participate in local trials and demonstrations; (d) design a long-range (2-3 days' trip) fishing vessel, compatible in construction and design with present vessels, assist in the construction of one prototype and participate in trials and demonstrations; (e) assist in determining the exact locations for nine navigation lights and a limited number of reef markers, reef entrance markers and buoys; and (f) prepare an investment project for fish marketing, fuel distribution and further mechanization of the fishing fleet.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for: the services of a master fisherman, naval architect, navigational aids specialist, fish marketing and fuel distribution specialists, and an economist; and project-related equipment.

5. The Government will provide counterpart staff, secretarial and administrative assistance and office facilities.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	187 500
Equipment	87 800
Miscellaneous	4 400
	279 700

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $ 1,000 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2865
(SRL/77/013)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA

Vector Control (Phase II)
(SRL/77/013)

Date of present approval:	February 1978
Starting date of project activities:	March 1978
Planned completion date:	February 1981
To be executed by:	World Health Organization (WHO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Health and Ministry of Local Government (Colombo Municipality)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$280 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The health authorities of the Colombo Municipality, recognizing the difficulty of combatting the rampant breeding of vectors and the possibility of arbo-viral diseases spreading into adjacent areas, are collaborating with the National Anti-Filariasis Campaign (Ministry of Health) and UNDP/WHO experts to launch an effective joint programme for the investigation and control of filaria, dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) within the Municipal area.

2. In the course of implementing the project, activities are being restricted to the investigation and control of filariasis in the endemic area under the Anti-Filariasis Campaign. Various investigations have shown progressive decrease in the average micro-filaraemia rate from 1963 through 1977. Recent information, however, indicates that in the Colombo Municipal area and its suburbs, the micro-filaraemia rate ranges between 3 and 6 per cent. Considering the field and laboratory methodology used in the Anti-Filariasis Campaign, an even higher micro-filaraemia rate could be expected if more sensitive techniques were used. Therefore, the city of Colombo has developed a higher potential for the spreading of filariasis to its contiguous areas and other parts of the country.

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3. This project, a second phase to the Vector Control project (SRL/72/039) 1/ was formulated to support the Anti-Filariasis Campaign, the investigation of arbo-viral diseases, and further reduction of micro-filaraemia in the endemic belt. It includes training of technical people in the Colombo Municipality. Serological and virological investigations of arbo-viral diseases are being undertaken by the Medical Research Institute of Colombo.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) develop strategies for the control of filariasis and arbo-viral diseases in Colombo city and the endemic belt by adopting appropriate and more effective methodologies; (b) conduct situation analyses; (c) strengthen technical personnel in the Medical Research Institute and Colombo Municipality by local field and laboratory training and fellowships abroad; and (d) provide the Institute as well as Colombo Municipality with supplies and equipment to sustain investigative and control measures. The project activities will contribute to developing the health services by reorganization and reactivation of the filaria and vector control programmes in the city of Colombo. Other activities will include the strengthening of the laboratory facilities at the Institute; the introduction of more sensitive techniques; continuous evaluation of control and treatment activities; acquisition of pre-and post-operational data for vector operations; establishment of entomological surveillance and operational strategies to control aedes aegypti; and training of personnel.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide for the services of an epidemiologist and an entomologist for 24 months each, and consultancies (3) for the assessment of the situation analysis, vector control measures, and evaluation of the project activities Provision has also been made for overseas training, laboratory equipment and vehicles, and miscellaneous expenses.

6 The Government of Sri Lanka will provide personnel, local supplies and equipment directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

7 The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	205 900
Training	11 200
Equipment	60 000
Miscellaneous	3 200
	280 300

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $656,500 in kind.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/34 and 329.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2866
(BOL/77/006)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA

Integrated Transport Survey
(BOL/77/006)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	September 1978
Starting date of project activities:	September 1978
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Transport, Communications and Civil Aeronautics
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 724 600 (UNDP financed: $250 000) (Government cost sharing: $1 474 600)
Source of financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Bolivia, with a total area of 1.1 million square kilometres, is divided in three distinct geographical areas with different topography and population distribution. Thus, transport communications are complicated and costly. Furthermore, the existing networks (railways 3,438 kilometres, highways 37,784 kilometres (mostly unpaved), river transportation 1,600 kilometres) have proven totally deficient while air traffic is the only mode of transport for many regions of the country.

2. To overcome some of the natural handicaps created by Bolivia's situation, several Government policies exist with the aim of establishing a better transport infrastructure and for which public sector investment is contemplated in the country's Development Plan 1976-1980.To achieve this long-term aim, better information is required on the costs and benefits of every mode of transport, i.e. railways, highways, rivers and lakes, air, and pipelines.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

/...

3. This project, conceived in two phases, is part of a continuous process of developing an integrated system for the transport sector. It is designed to provide the basis for the planning and co-ordination of the sector, and the identification of projects for financial organizations. It is anticipated that its second phase will provide technical assistance for the implementation of its recommendations.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objective of the present project is to carry out an integrated transport survey in the country within certain terms of reference which can be summarized as follows: (a) to provide the Government with a Master National Transport Plan for the development of a co-ordinated transport system; (b) to define investment policies suitable for each mode of transport identified in the country as well as others found during the planning process; (c) to identify for the World Bank and other international investment sources, a series of interrelated projects; and (d) institutionally to strengthen the Planning and Co-ordination Directorate at the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Civil Aeronautics. It will also provide a comparative analysis of transport costs for different entry ports for Bolivia, on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of a subcontracted consultant's firm for the preparation of the integrated transport survey during the first phase, and of an economist and an engineer to assist in the implementation stage of the second phase, as well as fellowships for technical personnel, and equipment.

6. In addition to its cost-sharing contribution, financed through a World Bank loan, the Government will also provide qualified professional and supporting staff, office space, supplies and equipment directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	374 400
Subcontracts	1 292 000
Training	13 200
Equipment	35 000
Miscellaneous	10 000
Total	1 724 600
Financed by:	
UNDP	250 000
Government	1 474 600

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project, is $1.0 million in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2867
(CHI/74/014)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

Project title and number:	Technical assistance, Milk Technology Institute, Universidad Austral de Chile (Supplementary Assistance) (CHI/74/014)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Southern University of Valdivia
Dates of approval:	December 1976 October 1977
Starting date for project operations:	January 1975 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1978
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$ 1 200 000
Estimated UNDP additional contributions:	$ 575 000 (December 1976: $398 500) (October 1977: $176 500)
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Government of Chile considers it of great importance that the country's milk industry should have modern technology. To assist it in acquiring and applying such technology, UNDP, through FAO with bilateral aid from the Government of Denmark, collaborated between 1970 - 1974 with the Government of Chile (Southern University of Valdivia) in the establishment of a Milk Technology Institute, through the project, Advanced Education in Milk Technology (CHI/69/537)[1/].

2. By the end of 1972, the Institute had accomplished most of its objectives regarding the training of specialized personnel as well as carrying out applied research in milk technology. It was evident, however, that broader assistance for producers was needed with more emphasis on the planning and development of milk production. Accordingly although its personnel and financial means were limited, the Government started to offer, through the Institute, technical assistance services to help milk producers solve problems in this area.

1/ DP/SF/R.8/Add.9.

3. The main purpose of the present project (CHI/74/014), for which UNDP assistance was initially approved in December 1974, 2/ was to assist the Government in the development of the technical assistance services to milk producers. It was envisaged that the project would end in December 1976. Because of changes in Chilean economic policies, however, the milk industry encountered a less protected and more open market which made necessary the extension of the project to December 1978. For this purpose Supplementary Assistance of $398,500 was approved in December 1976 and an amount of $176,500 in December 1977.

II. The project

4. The additional immediate objective of the project is to assist the Government in adjusting the policy for the sector by: (a) conducting, studying and establishing permanent mechanisms of analysis of milk production; (b) assisting in the rationalization of systems in dairy plants; and (c) seeking ways to stabilize the markets of the milk and dairy products of the country.

5. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of technologists in the milk industry, individual fellowships and equipment until December 1978.

6. To carry out the activities for which assistance is approved, the Government will make available qualified professional staff, supporting staff, buildings and equipment.

7. The expenditure components of the assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	251 000	311 000	562 000
Training	10 800	65 200	76 000
Equipment	29 900	199 900	229 800
Miscellaneous	9 300	(1 100)	8 200
	301 000	575 000	876 000

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $1,200,000 in kind.

2/ DP/PROJECTS/626.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2868
(BRA/71/554)
10 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL

Project title and number:	Training of Merchant Marine Personnel (Supplementary Assistance) (BRA/71/554)
Executing Agency:	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
Government co-operating agency:	Department of Ports and Coasts (DPC), Ministry of the Navy
Date of approval:	August 1975
Starting date for project operations:	November 1970 (Including previous assistance)
Duration:	Six years and one month (Including one year and five months extension under present approval)
Estimated value of Government input expressed in US dollars:	$1.2 million
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$240 700
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Since 1964, the expansion of the Brazilian Merchant Fleet has been included among the Government of Brazil's priorities for integrated economic and social development. Incentive programmes were established, shipyards were built, new shipbuilding companies were created, and shipbuilding activities grew rapidly. This effort called for a massive increase of trained personnel to man Brazilian ships, particularly in the fields of navigation and mechanical and electrical engineering. UNDP assistance to this project was approved[1/] to assist the Government in meeting this demand.

II. The project

2. The objective of the project remains the same as that of the original approval, that is to assist in the training of personnel for the merchant fleet by: (a) assisting in the creation of a Maritime Consultative Council to advise on all matters pertaining to training standards and policies; (b) assisting in the establishment of CIAGA - Centro de Instrucao Almirante Graça Aranha, a Maritime Centre for training; and (c) assisting in the establishment of ship-board training to complement classroom instruction. Since its creation, CIAGA has enrolled about 800 students (some of whom are from foreign countries) in a variety of programmes including electrical training, mechanics, engineering and radar navigation, and plans exist for the expansion of these facilities.

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1/ DP/GC/R.11/Add.11 and DP/L.232/Add.1 (Vol V), p.1.

3. The present extension of the project has been approved in order to consolidate the achievements of CIAGA.

4. UNDP will provide the services of experts in marine engineering, electrical and mechanical engineering and consultants in very specialized fields, plus fellowships and equipment for an additional one and a half years until December 1976.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts	316.8	808 200	35.2	145 000	352	953 200
Subcontracts		-		10 000		10 000
Training		74 700		(9 400)		65 300
Equipment		512 300		99 700		612 000
Miscellaneous		34 000		(4 600)		29 400
		1 429 200		240 700		1 669 900

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2869
(ARG/78/020)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA

Nuclear Engineering Training
(ARG/78/020)

Report of the Administrator *

Date of present approval:	January 1979
Starting date of project activities:	February 1979
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Government implementing agency:	National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$ 1 264 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The use of nuclear power in expanding the country's electrical energy production capacity has increased considerably over the past few years largely with the help of external inputs of personnel, equipment and technology. The Government is keen, however, to promote greater national participation in this sector, particularly in the construction and operation of nuclear power reactors, in carrying out research and in the production of isotopes.

2. To do this, the need for Argentinian nuclear engineers has become self-evident. To satisfy this demand, the Government therefore decided to open, as from August 1977, a specialist course in nuclear engineering at the Balseiro Institute of the Atomic Centre in Bariloche for some fifteen students, which would involve a two-year basic course followed by a three-year course of specialization.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $ 250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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II. Objectives and activities

3. The objective of the project is to increase domestic participation in the construction of the planned power reactors, in carrying out research, and in the production of isotopes, through the training of national nuclear engineers.

4. The purpose of the course in nuclear engineering is to train personnel in the fields of: (a) power reactor engineering and (b) research and development connected with reactors, fuels, components and auxiliary facilities and installations, and other related subjects.

5. UNDP assistance is being requested in particular to assist in the teaching of specialized subjects to the teaching staff who would subsequently take over the teaching of the different courses at the Institute by the end of the project.

6. During the training period scientific visits to specialized institutions will also be carried out.

III. Inputs

7. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide for the services of a Chief Technical Adviser and experts in the fields of reactor theory, thermodynamics, nuclear fields, neutron measurement, reactor design and protection from radiation; and for training and equipment.

8. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved the Government of Argentina will make available qualified professional and supporting staff, office space, supplies and equipment, directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

9. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	659 600
Training	23 000
Equipment	569 400
Miscellaneous	12 000
	1 264 000

10. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $ 5,503,000 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
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Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2879
(CHI/74/001)
10 March 1980
ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

Uranium Prospection (Phase II) (CHI/79/001)

Report of the Administrator *

Date of present approval:	June 1979
Starting date of project activities:	July 1979
Planned completion date:	June 1981
To be executed by:	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Government implementing agency:	Chilean Atomic Energy Commission (Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear) (CCHEN)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	8524 700
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Chilean Atomic Energy Commission through its Directorate of Nuclear Materials is actively engaged in an exploration programme for uranium resources. This programme, which has had the support of UNDP and IAEA from 1975 to June 1979 under the first phase of the project 1/ (CHI/74/005), has carried out reconnaissance surveys in seven selected regions of the country covering a total area of 105,000 square kilometres. The results of these surveys permitted the location of six zones of interest covering approximately 5,000 square kilometres which merit further detailed investigation.

2. IAEA Regular Programme financing with an estimated value of US$203,000 is closely associated with this project.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of this project are: (a) detailed investigation of the zones of interest located as a result of the first phase project (CHI/74/005) and, if justified, the carrying out of a prefeasibility study for the most favourable occurrence

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1/ DP/PROJECTS/901.

(b) on-the-job training and fellowships for national professionals in techniques for systematic evaluation of structures and of defined geological zones and/or deposits; (c) development of the infrastructure of laboratories increasing the production and methods of analysis, the capacity and application of computation systems and the production of maps and reports.

4. The main activities to be carried out in order to achieve the above objectives are: detailed aerial prospection, detailed geological and radiometric surveys, geochemical prospection and sampling, rotary or diamond drilling, superficial sampling, utilization of geophysical methods, evaluation and tridimensional measurement of occurrences, computer processing for geological and geochemical data, ramp and aerial profiles, prefeasibility studies and introduction of new methods for chemical and radiometric analysis.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency for: the services of the project manager, one economic geologist and consultants in photogeology, aerial prospection, geophysics, drilling and chemical analysis; subcontracts in sample analysis, computation, specialized mineralogical determination and geophysical services, geological and chemical analysis; radio-telecommunications; and aerial prospection and specialized equipment.

6. The Government will provide qualified professional and supporting staff, buildings and laboratories, the services of an aircraft and of a helicopter, as well as vehicles, prospecting and laboratory equipment.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	357 300
Subcontracts	25 000
Training	21 400
Equipment	103 000
Miscellaneous	18 000
	524 700

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $1,737,400 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2871
(ELS/78/001)
10 March 1980
ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR

Industrial Promotion (ELS/78/001)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval::	June 1979
Starting date of project activities:	June 1979 (excluding preparatory missions in January and March 1979)
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Government implementing agency:	Executive Directorate for Projects of the Ministry of Planning
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$537 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Since the commencement of the Government's National Plan 1978-1982 the national development agencies and the private sector have endeavoured to generate a flow of new investment projects in the industrial and agro-industrial sectors. However, the implementation of a number of projects, listed in the National Plan, has encountered obstacles in the collection of market data, in the techniques of international marketing and in the search for sources of technical know-how. The private sector has encountered similar problems in the identification and formulation of new projects.

2. The National Plan states that by 1982 the industrial sector should have increased its share in the gross domestic product to 22.5 percent as against 14.6 per cent in 1977. In order to accomplish this goal the Government has decided to

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the

strengthen the industrialization process through the vigorous execution of viable pipeline projects and the identification, formulation and promotion of new industrial and agro-industrial investment opportunities.

3. The Government requested UNDP assistance to develop and to strengthen the capacity of the Government agencies involved in all stages of industrial investment promotion. Two short project formulation missions helped the Government to plan the project.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) increase investment and the utilization of existing capacity particularly in export oriented industries; (b) increase the supply of non-traditional exportable products; (c) create the basis for a continued investment promotion system in the country; and (d) train personnel.

5. To this end the national and international staff working together will: (a) identify viable projects;(b)prepare pre-feasibility studies and project profiles; (c) promote projects;;(d) prepare feasibility studies in selected cases; (e) revise the system of incentives; (f) identify sources of financing; and (g) organize courses,workshops and study tours. Close contact will be maintained with the private sector during all phases of the project.

III. Inputs

6. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of one expert in industrial promotion, one industrial engineer, one expert in financial resources and industrial consultants in specialized fields. Two associated experts will complement the international team. Additionally, UNDP will finance study tours, a vehicle and office equipment.

7. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved the Government of El Salvador will provide qualified personnel, and supporting staff, office space, supplies and equipment, directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	485 000
Subcontracts	20 000
Training	17 000
Equipement	5 000
Miscellaneous	10 000
	537 000

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $292,500 in kind.